

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1914.—Copyright, 1914, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

DEFEAT OF GERMANY WILL BE ITS SALVATION, SAYS DR. LYMAN ABBOTT

Believes It Would Mean
Overthrow of Spirit of
Militarism Which Has
Been Bane of German
Empire—Patched Up
Peace Would Lead to
Still More Terrible War

"Of the sixty-six millions of people in Germany I am informed that sixty-five millions were opposed to the present war of Europe and that only one million were in favor of it, but the one million included the military party, the aristocracy and most of the intellectuals."

"But now that the war has been brought on, Germany will fight as a unit. This is natural and almost inevitable. Germany, having brought on the war, now finds herself in a life and death struggle. All parties disappear and all citizens unite to save the nation."

"Thus spoke the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, lawyer, clergyman, publicist of international reputation, when asked to give the readers of THE SUNDAY SUN his views regarding the titanic struggle now being waged on the Continent."

Dr. Abbott sat in his editorial office of the Outlook, slender, active, full of vigor despite the fact that on December 15 he will be eighty years of age. His eyes, keen as ever, needed no spectacles, his voice, strong and resonant, was a deep conviction. And yet there was much suggesting the patriarchal about that wonderful head, with its silvery hair and flowing white beard. He has lived long and observed many men of the passing generations; he has watched events work out in scope he has thought calmly and deeply. He knows just what is behind about the war situation and he does not hesitate to say what he thinks.

"In his belief the causes of the present slaughter and devastation include envy, jealousy, selfishness and suspicion among the so-called Christian nations—he uttered the words carefully. Above all other causes he puts the 'ambition of Prussia to dominate Europe.' That the war proves or even indicates that Christianity has failed, as some allege, Dr. Abbott does not believe for a moment."

Germany's invasion of Belgium Dr. Abbott regards as indefensible from a moral viewpoint. The underlying scheme of the whole plan, he thinks, lay in the fact, as he sees it, that the military party for years had cherished the ambition to have an empire extending from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, which empire would eventually include Austria and be dominated by the German race, although only a minority of the population of Austria is German. That the invasion of Belgium was indefensible from a moral standpoint, he reminds the public has been officially admitted in the Reichstag.

The veteran student of affairs is glad that President Wilson offered his services as a mediator of the existing struggle in Europe, but he does not think the offer will be accepted by any of the parties involved until "the fundamental questions at issue are settled and settled alright."

"A patched up peace would only lead to another and still more terrible war. The peace must provide in some way for a reduction, and a very considerable reduction, of military armaments and a guarantee of peace and a guarantee against overbearing ambition; creating such an international moral sense that a treaty like that of Belgium's neutrality will not in future be regarded as a scrap of paper."

Dr. Abbott does not think that peace will come until something akin to constitutional government is granted the people of all eastern Europe, including Russia.

The review of salient points in the great conflict follows as he carefully and deliberately prepared it for publication in THE SUNDAY SUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In answer to your request for a statement of the causes and meaning of the European war I write with necessary brevity, but because of the limits on my time and the limits on your crowded columns.

What is the cause of the explosion of a powder magazine? The gases stored in the powder. The lighted match is the occasion, not the cause of the explosion. The cause of the European war is the spirit of envy, jealousy, selfishness and suspicion in the so-called Christian nations. The assassination by a Serbian of the Crown Prince of Austria was only the lighted match which set the European combustibles in flame.

In the United States we recognize the truth that the interests of each State are identical with the interests of the Union, and that no State can permanently prosper by reason of the misfortune of its neighbor. In the German Empire since its unification each principality similarly recognizes that the interests of the German Empire and the interests of the several principalities are essentially identical. But there is no such recognition of the common interest binding the warring nations of Europe together.

Each nation looks with envy on the prosperity of its neighbor and acts upon the assumption that its neighbor is a rival, and that its own commerce and wealth can be built up only at the expense of its rival. New York is quite willing that the harbor of Boston should be improved. Bremen is quite willing that the harbor of Hamburg should be improved. The west coast of England does not object to harbor facilities on the east coast of England. But Germany covets England's harbor facilities and England and Germany are resolved to prevent it possible



The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Russia from getting harbor facilities on the Mediterranean Sea. Not every individual German, Austrian, Frenchman and Englishman holds this opinion, but the policies of these nations are governed by this spirit of international rivalry.

A striking illustration of this spirit, perhaps the most striking illustration in modern international life, is furnished by the military party in Prussia. Gen. Bernhardi in a volume entitled "Germany and the Next War" has given what may be regarded as a semi-official interpretation of German militarism. He holds that life is a struggle for existence with a survival of the fittest, and the strongest is the fittest; that a military organization constitutes the true strength of a nation; that there is no higher power in human life, certainly none in international life, than the power of physical force; that only the strong nation has a right to exist, and he objects to international arbitration because it recognizes the right to life of a small nation. In this volume he calls on Germany to establish a "world sovereignty" by force of arms, and he indicates what should be the twofold purpose of Germany in the next war, namely to crush France and to establish such world sovereignty of Germany.

It was this spirit which led Germany into the present war; this spirit which denied that Belgium had any rights which Germany was bound to respect; this spirit which inspired the military party in Germany to regard its treaty with France and England guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium as only a "scrap of paper," and this spirit which could not and apparently still does not comprehend why Belgium should be bound in honor to defend her neutrality, or why England, with no very direct and immediate interests to protect, should feel herself bound to come to the defense of her weaker neighbor.

The delay of the German army, which is likely to prove disastrous to her designs, has demonstrated in her own chosen field that there is a force in national honor and national conscience which can put up a very efficient resistance to Krupp guns.

It is a great mistake to suppose that all Germany is actuated by this spirit of militarism. Frederick William III, for over seven years the chief German correspondent of the London Daily Mail, in an article in the Outlook recently said: "There are 66,000,000 Germans; 66,000,000 of them did not want war."

The other million are the war party. But he adds that now Germany is absolutely united and that the Germans will not stack arms "till the last among them capable of shouldering a rifle is incapacitated, till the last copper penny capable of purchasing ammunition of war has banished from their impoverished grasp."

There is in this nothing extraordinary. Whoever is responsible for bringing on the war, the interests, the welfare and in some sense the honor of Germany are apparently involved in it. And yet it may be true, and I believe it is true, that the defeat of Germany will be its salvation, for it will be the overthrow of the spirit of militarism inherited from Frederick the Great, and this has been the bane of the German Empire.

In our civil war there was at first only a minority in most of the Southern States in favor of secession, but when the national troops invaded Virginia the South was as united for State independence as the North was for national union, and yet to-day it will be difficult to find anywhere in the South an intelligent man who does not recognize the truth that the defeat of secession and the emancipation of the slave have been of incalculable benefit to the Southern States.

I make no attempt here to apportion the responsibility for this war between the several Powers engaged in it. However this responsibility must be shared among them, I can see but one meaning in the awful campaign. The victory of Germany would mean the victory of Prussian militarism. The defeat of Germany would mean the defeat of Prussian militarism, the rehabilitation of Germany as a great industrial and educational power in the world and probably the practical overthrow of military autocracy in all western Europe.

The campaigns of Napoleon ended for western Europe the divine right of kings. The campaigns of the allies will end for western Europe the divine right of the armed man. The Russo-Japanese war gave to Russia its first representative assembly, the Duma. It is not unreasonable to hope that the present European war will result in greatly enlarging the powers of the Duma and establishing true constitutional government in Germany, a government in which the Ministry will be responsible not to the Emperor but to the Reichstag; and the power both of the purse and the sword will not be in the hands of an aristocratic oligarchy but in the hands of the common people.

It is not strange that men should point to this, perhaps the greatest war of history, as an evidence that Christianity is a failure. If Christianity professed to be able by a miracle to transform human nature at once, such a war would be fatal to its claim. But no such claim can be made for Christianity. It is a great human movement, a phase of the gradual evolution of man, governed by conscience and reason, out of the brute, governed by appetite and passion.

Man as he is seen in the world to-day is an unfinished product. He is in the making. The best that can be said of a Christian is that he is further along toward the goal of humanity than the barbarian. Theological doctrines such as the Trinity, the Atonement and the like are not the essential doctrines of Christianity. The essential doctrine is that life is a struggle for others as well as for self; that in this struggle every one owes a duty to his neighbor, and the stronger he is and the greater the need of his neighbor the more imperative is his duty; that as the father and the mother care for, educate and govern their child until he grows able to care for, educate and govern himself, so always the strong man and woman owe the duty of protection, education and in some measure government to the weaker of the human race until they have outgrown the need for it.

In so far as autocracy is the rule of the few for the benefit of the few it is paganism. In so far as democracy is the rule of the many for the benefit of the many it is Christianity. He who believes this will perhaps believe with me that in a true sense this is a religious war, the war of conscience, honor, the moral sense against the rule of the bayonet and the bullet.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
Fulton Street Bond Street Frederick Loeser & Co. Livingston St. Elm Place
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. Inc.
INVITE YOU TO ATTEND AN EXHIBITION OF
NEW STYLES IN GOWNS
SUITS AND WRAPS
TO BE MADE IN AN INTERESTING MANNER ON
THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE LOESER STORE
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER THE 22nd, 23rd AND 24th, 1914

Women Who Want a Fall Suit Early Will Find Better-than-Common Suits at Loeser's Tomorrow, \$15 and \$25

FIFTEEN DOLLARS in the regular course of trade cannot buy a very fine suit. But these suits are not in the ordinary course of trade. They come to us with certain very remarkable advantages that bring the price to you a reasonable third less than usual.

Redingote Models, \$15.

Copying fashions of Bernard, the originator of the mode, with slight differences that make these individual. They have 45-inch coats, the bodice and sleeves lined with satin and interlined for warmth, and are trimmed with four-hole button large bone buttons.

Made of men's wear diagonal chevrons, in black, navy and tete de negre. Misses, 14, 16 and 18. Women's, 24 to 46.

Women's Suits, \$25.

Two models, copies of suits selling regularly at \$40 and \$50. They have the distinctive features of the Redingote mode: long coats, full bodices and skirts. They are made of fine broadcloths, black, navy and tete de negre, are lined with satin and interlined for warmth.

Unusually Smart Moyenne Dresses, Special Value at \$15

The material is a soft fine serge, imported quality, in black, navy, Russian green, tete-de-negre, etc. One model has a waist of satin with back panel and tunic of serge, skirt of satin. There is a round yoke giraffe of the serge; white bengaline silk collar. Another has the bodice of serge, broad bound around the satin sleeves, which have serge cuffs. The skirt is of satin and the fitted redingote skirt is also bound with broad. Collar and top vest of white satin. Values we believe unmatched at \$15. Sizes for women and misses.

Separate Skirts, Including Value to \$12, at \$5.45

They are made of extra fine men's wear serges, of gabardines, broadcloth and wool poplins, mostly in black and navy, and some of corduroy, chiefly in brown.

Some have long paneled tunics, some side groups of plaits, some graduated tunics. Sizes 23 to 30 waist measure, 38 to 44 length. Some extra size skirts, waist 31 to 36 inches, lengths 38 to 43 are included; black only; serge and poplins. Included are about sixty sample skirts, broadcloths, poplins, gabardines, men's wear serges and chevrons, etc., in black and navy.

These are especially handsome, many of them regularly \$12, well worth a special journey to see. Second Floor, Fulton Street.

Sale of Rare Oriental Rugs Personally Collected in the Orient by Gen. Socrate Khan, Adviser to the Ex-Shah

WE HAVE NOT OFFERED such a collection of Oriental Rugs as this one in a long time. Never have we had such a collection to sell at such an advantage in price and never has the opportunity to buy wonderful Rugs for little prices been so excellent.

It is impossible to convey any adequate impression of the beauty and desirability of these Rugs; only a visit can do that. But here is a brief list of the kinds included and the prices:

\$15 to \$200 Small Oriental Rugs, \$9.50 to \$125

piece, expertly chosen for beauty of coloring and design. You may possibly find Rugs of the same kind and sizes at almost as low prices, but we will warrant that you cannot secure such beautiful Rugs at anywhere near these prices.

Sarouks, Kirmanis, Kurdistans, Kazaks, Baluchistans, Mossouls, Bokharas, etc.

\$140 to \$2,100 Carpet Size Rugs, \$75 to \$1,350

Rashads, Kirmanshahs, Mesheds, Isfahans, Mahals, Corvans, Akchais and Anatolians. All chosen as much for their individual beauty as for their durability and genuineness—and all expertly chosen.

\$15 to \$40 Baluchistan Rugs, \$9.50 to \$23.50

Dark red and dark brown Rugs with the usual geometrical designs. Excellent wearing and very beautiful. One of the finest assortments we have ever had in this particular kind.

\$55 to \$200 Persian Sarouk Rugs, \$30 to \$125

Medallion Rugs in dark seal browns, greens and reds with fields of ivory and blue. Superior in wearing qualities and very low priced.

\$30 to \$50 Kurdistan and Mossoul Rugs, \$17.50 to \$27.50

With striking medallion patterns and the wonderful soft blues, yellows and reds for which these Rugs are famous. Some superb specimens are priced far under their everyday values.

\$150 to \$300 Mahal Carpets, \$98 to \$198

Thirty-five in the lot, all magnificent quality.

\$100 to \$250 Afghan Carpets, \$70 to \$175

Fifteen with the geometrical designs and bright patches of color seen in the best specimens of these Rugs.

\$150 to \$375 Chinese Carpets, \$115 to \$298

The most sought and rarest of all Oriental Rugs. These are genuine pieces of great beauty.

\$65 Chinese Hall Runners, \$45

Same in design as the larger Rugs, but in size 21, 23 feet. Also a few larger at proportionate prices. Third Floor.

Chantilly, Shadow and Other Laces

19c. to 98c., Values 49c. to \$5.

IT SEEMS HARD TO REALIZE that such a Sale is possible with the general scarcity of good laces in the market.

Another factor to consider is that these are the very styles of Laces that are to ornament fashionable fall and winter evening gowns, waists, etc.

Handsome Chantilly Laces in black and white; beautiful Shadow Laces in black and white; the latest and most desirable Laces in cream and white and a number of attractive Venise Laces and Insertions and fancy colored Laces.

It is an importer's clearance of one and two pieces of a kind which remain after his season's orders. The patterns are handsome and the widths are from 4 to 27 inches.

Laces regularly 49c. to \$5 a yard, special at 19c. to 98c. Main Floor. None Sent C. O. D.

\$2.25 All Silk 40-In. Satin Meteor Crepe, \$1.75

WE ARE IN RECEIPT of a new shipment of these desirable Silks, including all the beautiful tints for evening wear and the soft dark autumn shades and white and black. Excellent quality, all pure silk, and full 40 inches wide.

\$1 Black and Colored 36-Inch Satin Messaline, 89c.

A heavy, lustrous and strong quality, made in America and in a large assortment of the prevailing shades for street and evening wear. Plenty of white and black.

\$1.25 Black and Colored 40-Inch Silk and Wool Bengaline, 98c.

A beautiful round cord Bengaline, 40 inches wide, and in a splendid assortment of the new shades for autumn, and black.

Main Floor, Bond Street.

\$1.65 All Silk 40-Inch Colored Crepe de Chine, \$1.25

A standard quality, suitable for evening or day wear for gowns, blouses, negligees, underwear, etc.

85c. All Silk 26-Inch Black Messaline Satin, 59c.

A double warp black Messaline Satin, made in America and better than one a yard wide priced at a dollar.

\$1.39 All-Silk 40-Inch Black Satin Messaline, 98c.

Another American product of quality. Plume black, yarn dyed, lustrous and strong; extra wide (40 inches).

Black Military Cape Satins, 54 Inches Wide, \$2, \$3 and \$3.50 a Yard.

The best and most reliable makes.

Sale of New Waists at \$3.15

\$8.50 Values in Fabrics, Making and Trimming

THERE ARE 250 WAISTS at \$3.15, and every one is up-to-the-minute in design and coloring. Chiffon Waists are in the majority, but there are also many handsome models in crepe de chine and mosselines. Most of the dark, rich colors so suitable for winter are well represented—there are navy, Copenhagen, shades of green, brown, chartreuse, tango, etc.

Some of the chiffon Waists are made over white silk and trimmed with very good lace. These models show the new long sleeves, and in some cases the new high collars.

Because of the limited number of Waists included in this Sale, and in order to avoid disappointing visitors, we cannot accept mail or telephone orders, and none will be sent C. O. D.

Waists \$4.50 Whose Average Price Has Been \$7.50.

Two hundred altogether, made this season after the new styles had become thoroughly established. Most of them are single pieces of very individual character. There are a few busico models and some beautiful Roman striped silks, also chiffons, crepes de chine and satin. The good colors of the fall are well represented, and in addition there are some handsome black Waists.

Models show the new lacy collars, the new long sleeves, the severe yoke styles, and a number of new models at this price. Some very effective models of ruffled crepe, some of black brilliantine, some low neck models with fine collars. A number suitable for mail orders.

Special Values, Waists \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Included are Waists of silk, of chiffon and of crepe de chine and many exceptionally pretty lingerie models. Mostly open front models, those of voile and lace and trimmed with lace and embroidery; those of crepe de chine mostly in light colors.

\$1 Embroidered Voile Waists, 59c.

A splendid value in two new styles. One of all-over embroidery, the semi-high neck and new long sleeves; the other has the embroidered yoke and front, with hem-stitched rolling collar. None C. O. D. No mail or telephone orders.

Second Floor.